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2,000

U. S. AND PUPPET TROOPS WIPED OUT SOUTH OF DEMILITARIZED ZONE IN 4 DAYS

Introduction of U.S. and Puppet Troops Into Demilitarized Zone:

ANOTHER EXTREMELY SERIOUS WAR EXTENSION

(STATEMENT OF MAY 21, 1967 OF THE D.R.V. GOVERNMENT)

Page 3



HANOI DOWNED THE 100th

UP TO MAY 25

1960

U.S. PLANES WERE DOWNED IN NORTH VIETNAM

FINAL CONCLUSION
OF FIRST FORMAL SESSION OF
BERTRAND RUSSELL INTERNATIONAL
TRIBUNAL

OUR UNBENDING DETERMINATION WILL FOIL EVERY NEW U.S. ESCALATION

N May 18, 10,000 U.S. and pupped troops insuaded the southern part of the demilitarized one at the 17th parallel. The sponsors were the 17th parallel and the 17th parallel and the 17th parallel and the 17th parallel and 17th par

passed by the 17th parallel.

For more than a month now
the U.S. air/ore has been multiplying its raids on Haiphong
and Hanoi. This was in no
way a new secalation. Washington declared, but simply to
make Hanoi think". Why to
make Hanoi think "Who
chicago gangster who, to make
someone think, opens up with
a machineque on his residence.

We are witnessing brazen international gangsterism. International law is flouted, international conventions are trampled underfoot. The Pentagon is deploying its best divisions, launching its most up-todate warplanes and bidding the Victnamess people to capitulate.

Without need to talk big see samply tell the Washington boosts; you are mistaken. The boosts; you are mistaken to boosts; you are mistaken to boosts; you are mistaken to be the are not manifestations of strength but clear signs of ucahness. Ten thousand more new would not change anything in the military situation in South Vistama where a militon south are these two years been seeking for a victory which always scapel them. To destroy some more, factories, hospitals and sologis would bring no change to the strength impact in the strength of the strength in page in the strength of the strength in the strength of the

ing the war to North Vietnam. Nothing has thanged except the scale of U.S. losses which keep growing.

Once again we want to make this clear to the Vashington reliers; nothing can shake the woll of the Vielmington price; nothing can shake the woll of the Vielminese people; in the North and the South and the South and the South and the South of the North and the South American the North and China in particular, a substantial aid, largely sufficient to most own meets, but and China in particular, a substantial aid, largely sufficient to most own meets, but control to most own meets, but control to most own meets, but the support they lend to our policy of independent and freedom, controliction between the aid of the socialist camp and our will to rely first of all on our own powers, you are simply to the vicinity of the North and the Association of the Socialist camp and our will to rely first of all on our own powers, you are simply to the North and the Association of the Socialist camp and our plant. If you want to have the three who turn toward the stars to see what is taking place on our plant. If you want to have how turn toward the stars to woo turn toward the stars to woo turn to want to have how the victual seed and first of all at the sulfacely dedermination of the Victuammes people to reject all viciled one.

It will be equally vain to seek to discourage us either by instancing that the American consistency of the end of the end

Continued page 2

ON THE OCCASION OF INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY

a great attention to the education of children and the preservation of their health. On September 15, 1945, in the Mid-Autumn festival celebrated in independence after nearly a century under French domination. President Ho Chi Minh reminded in his letter to young pioneers and children of Vietnam of the necessity to practise physical exercises regularly. In the hard years of the resistance

SINCE the triumph of the August 1945 Revolution, the Government of the D.R.V. has constantly paid one year old, this rate is 28 per thousand, the same as in many socialist countries. many socialist countries.

These figures testify to-the excellent medicare of the socialist regime in North-

But since August 1964 and especially since February 7, 1965 when the U.S. imperialists launched a war of destruc tion against North Vietnam, they have been systemati-cally bombing schools, preschool classes, kindergartens and crèches. They have killed

also continue to build more air-raid shelters and com-

munication trenches to pro-

tect the children against air-raids. In areas devastated by war, they also educate the

children, provide facilities for their physical and moral development despite the hard-

children less than 3 years old

admitted in the creches in

ships caused by war. In 1966, the number of

Young Pioneers and Children in the D.R.V.

war against the French colon-ialists, the Committee for the Welfare of Young Pioneers and Children was founded The Committee for the Wel-fare of Mothers and Children headed by Premier Pham Van Dong, whose task is to care for the health of the children and mothers was set up a few years ago. These organizations were established out of the Party and Government's concern in the education and preservation of the health of the young pioneers

During the 10 years of peaceful construction, with tremendous efforts, the Med-ical Service of the D.R.V. stemmed many epidemics and diseases such as cholera and small - pox, reduced the casualties of typhoid, diarrhoea, dysentry, dyphteria, whooping-cough and tuber-culosis which previously had carried off tens of thousands of children. Since 1001, thanks to the prophylactic use of Sebin Sumakov vaccine. hundreds of children have been immunized from polio-myelitis.

From the countryside to the town, a large network of maternity houses ensures safety for the mothers and babies during childbirth. As a contribution to the im-provement of the people's living conditions, the medical system has been extended down to agricultural cooperatives.

to years ago, Vietnam was among the most backward countries in the world in terms of infant mortality. At present, it can stand up to the industrialized countries with a high living standard, a large body of doctors, a great wealth and know-how. In Vietnam the rate of still-born babies is approxim-

U.S. Crimes against our

Dam Van Son, a 19-day baby hit by steel pellet bombs in Haiphong on April 20, South Vietnim children

(Photo Ramparts)



At the nursery of Tien Huong agricultural co-operative (Vinh-Phuc province) the countryside doubled com-

pared with 1965. With the slogan "All for our children", the people in Quang Binh, Vinh Linh and other worst hit areas have made tremend-ous efforts to protect the mothers and children. In Quang Binh, all the 13,000 confined women in 1966 were given adequate care and shelter from air bombings. or wounded thousands of children. At the creche of the Le Thuy co-op in Quang Binh province, scores of children were killed in their shelters. In Ha Tinh province, All agricultural co-ops have midwives. In Vinh Linh area, the heroic front line of North Mrs Nguyen Thi Tam was killed while attending to a silled while attending to a delivery. Her one-year-old baby had both legs cut off by a bomb while in the arms of her grand mother in another shelter. Vietnam, pre natal examina-tions were given to 97-3 per cent of pregnant women, 2.81 times on an everage to each.
29 per cent of children are
left to the care of habysitting groups, and the number
of sick children decreased
markedly compared with the
previous years The people in North Viet-nam continue building up crèches and kindergartens, dispensaries and schools, but

> Despite destruction and damage caused by the U.S. aggressors, the North Viet-namese people are deter-mined to defend their Fatherland, and their children

a valuable assess of the nation. No doubt that in the coming days, they will set up a better organiza-tion to see to the good health of their children.

Children of North Vietnam

AI VAN THI, 13, is a pupil of class 6B, or the Vinh Chap village elementary school, in the Vinh Linh area. Once on his way back from school, he suddenly heard someone yelling for help, then the voice died down. In the swift river, he caught sight of swift river, he caught sight of two locks of dark hair which quickly disappeared. With his clothes on, he dived into the water and fished out two primary pupils.

On another occasion, enemy planes came and strafed. Thi and his schoolmates took to a and his school mates took to a shelter. Suddenly, Thi heard a child screaming from a nearby house. He jumped out and, in a few seconds, returned with a little child.

Just as he reached the
entrance of the shelter, bombs exploded all around. He shield ed with his body the child who was unscathed. He himself was injured in the right thigh by a bomb splinter, had to stay in hospital for more than two weeks

THE talk of Vinh Chap village (Vinh Linh is often the brilliant examples set by the three little girls Nguyen Thi Binh, Tran Thi Giac and Nguyen Thi

Sam. The crippled girl Nguyen Thi Duong, got her infirmity atter an illness and had to drop out. She was in very low spirits when Binh, Giac and Sam visited her to comfort her, and proposed to carry her on their backs to school. In spite of a distance of 5 or 6 kilometres and constant enemy air raids, for months the three little girls in turn carried Duong to school. As a result, she was able to keep up her standard as a good pupil.

TRINH VAN HOA, aged 14, was a pupil of the 6th form of Lam Dong vilform of Lam Dong village(Thuy Nguyen, Haiphong's
suburbs). That day he just
reached home from school
when an air strike began.
He ran for cover just in time
to dodge some steel -pellet
bombs. Just at this moment
he heard a shout "Help! Help! I'm injured. Hoa! Hoa Please take me to safety!

Hoa dashed out and ran into the house as bombs were still falling. Hoa took Thuy into his arms when a bumb

Little Thuy was saved but Hoa got seriously woun-and died afterwards. our tactics. These have shown

OUR UNBENDING DETERMINATION...

Continued from page 1

must first of all rely on its own powers, the second reminds us that we should never consius that we should never consi-der another people in its entirety as our enemy, that we must make a clear distinction between the American people and their leaders, the trusts and militarists who would for some time fool many strata of the bobulation.

It is our simple conviction that time is on our side, that the more victories our resistance wins the more people are awakened in America The ranks of our friends in the United States itself, thin at first, will grow inexorably. Their weight on the scale will augment day by day. Our hearts are filled with emotion at the thought that more and more Americans are taking risks upon themselves in supporting us and in demanding that an end be put to the unjust war. But our heads remain cool because we know that in any war it is on the battlefield that things are decided.

Our heart seething with ha tred for the Washington belli cists and filled with gratitude for our friends all over the world including those in the U.S., we are waiting with firm-ness the aggressors on the ness the agressors on the battlefront. The U.S. command is not the only one to have weapons, technical means and combat tactics. We, too, have our weapons, our techniques,

their worth and they cannot but improve day after day. In 1945 when the French colonialists launched their war of reconquest, we had only bamboo spears and almost no

combat experience, China was at that time still in the hands of the Chiang Kai-shek clique and the French and world opinion was completely in the dark of the events in Indo-China. We had only our bare hands, without experience, with-out friends. We had only our years later it was Dien Bien Phu.

Today we are dealing with an enemy more terocious, better armed and wealthier than the French. But we have a lot of other things than the bambos spears, we have 20 years of war experience, we have friends everywhere in the world. French colonialism in 1945 fought against a child hardly coming out of his baby-clothes Amer ican imperialism is confronting an adult, armed, experienced and firm. The Pentagon will never be able to make us flinch

INTRODUCTION OF U.S. AND PUPPET TROOPS INTO DEMILITARIZED ZONE ANOTHER EXTREMELY SERIOUS WAR EXTENSION

STATEMENT OF THE D.R.V. GOVERNMENT

SINCE May 18, 1967 the U.S. has introduced more than 10,000 U.S. and puppet troops into the demilitarized zone (southern part) and launched big-scale operations there.

This is a new, extremely serious act of war expansion. It lies in the overall scheme of the U.S. imperialists to undermine the demilitarized zone and prosecute their war of aggression in

Under the provisions of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam the establishment of the demilitarized zone along the 17th parallel was aimed at separating the armed forces of the two sides and contributing to the safeguarding of peace in Vietnam and South-East Asia pending the reunification of Vietnam.

the remification of Victnam.

However, over more than 10 years, the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen in Saigon have unceasingly and systematically violated the statute of the demilitarized zone. They have been across the provisional military demarcation line. They have used their armed forces to terrorize the population on the southern bank of the Ben Hai river and provoke the population on the northern bank. They have sent planes for on the northern bank. They have sent planes for on the northern bank. They have seak plants and frequent toxic chemical sprays in the demilitarized zone. Particularly serious is that since August 5, 1964 the U.S. imperialists have continually sent their aircraft to cross the provisional military demarcation line, encroach upon the airspace of North Vietnam and bomb and strafe the Demo-cratic Republic of Vietnam. Since February 1967, cratic Republic of Victnam. Since February's for-long with intensifying their war escalation by means of their air particular to the pro-ton of their architecture of the pro-of various kinds south of the 17th parallel on many villages of the Democratic Republic of Victnam inside and outside the demilitarized ground whole hamlets in the demilitarized zone (southern part) and forced the population there into disguised concentration camps in an attempt to set up a "roo man's hand" of 18. S. expeditionary.

The massive introduction of U.S. expeditionary force and puppet troops into the demilitarized zone by the U.S. imperialists is a new and most serious development in the U.S. plan to wheek the buffer zone between North and South Vietness and the control of the U.S. plan to wheek the buffer zone between North and South Vietness and Sout

It is public knowledge that since the Guam conference the U.S. imperialists have dispatched

many more U.S. troops and pressed their satellites to send more troops to South Vietnam to step up their war there. On the one hand, with regard the industrial centres of Quang Ninh, Viet Tri, Thai Ngayen, Hai Phong Gity and many densely populated areas. At present, U.S. aircraft are almost daily bombing and strafing Hanoi capital, almost daily bombing and seraing ratio capital, deliberately attacking populated areas and establishments serving the people's life. In such a situation, the invasion of the demilitarized and by U.S. and puppet troops has rendered the situation in Vietnam extremely serious.

situation in Vietnam extremely serious.

This is clearly a new step of "escalation" proving that the U.S. is undermining the statute of the demilitarized zone, feverishly stepping up its aggressive war in Vietnam in the hope of its aggressive war in vectorin in the hope or recovering from their defeats and predicament in South Vietnam. The roundabout denials and the so-called "peace efforts" of the U.S. administration are but impudent deceitful manœuvres.

tion are but impudent deceiful maneuvres.

The new step of war "escalation" of the United States is a serious act of sabotage of the 1954 of the 1954

its agreesson against vietnam. The Vietnamese people deeply cherish peace but they fear no sacrifices and hardships and are they fear no sacrifices and hardships and are pendence and freedom of their Fatherland, thus contributing to the safeguarding of peace in Indo-china and Asia. The just war of resistance of the Vietnamese people against the U.S. aggressors have won big victories and is certain to win final

The D.R.V. Government energetically denounces the above-said extremely dangerous acts of war expansion of the United States.

The U.S. Government must strictly respect the The U.S. Government must strictly respect the statute of the demilitarized zone, withdraw forthwith all the armed forces of the U.S. and the Saigon power of the U.S. and the saigon power of the U.S. and the saigon power of the U.S. Government sterily warns the U.S. Government that if it continues to undermine the statute of the demilitarized zone and subbornity expand the war, it will meet with the firm resistance of the View namese people who will deal due punishing blows

N.F.L. STATEMENT

THE South Vietnamese people and Liberation Armed Forces have the full and legit mate right to punish any step of war escalation by the U.S. aggressors with appropriate measures and will drive the U.S. puppet and satel lite forces out of the demilitarized zone as well as the territory of South Vietnam as a whole The U.S. imperialists must bear full responsibility for the serious conse quences arising from their military adventure'

at the U.S. expeditionary troops. The U.S. Government must bear full responsibility for all serious consequences arising from their acts in the demilitarized zone.

The U.S. Government must put an immediate end to its aggressive war in Vietnam, stop unconditionally the bombing and all other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, withdraw all American and satellite troops from South Vietnam, strictly respect the (national rights of the Vietnamese people as recognized by the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam urgently calls on the brother socialist Victiam urgently cairs on the brouler socialists countries, the countries participating in the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indo-China, and all the peace-loving countries and peoples in the world, for the sake of justice and freedom, to sternly condemn and resolutely check the schemes and acts of the U.S. to intensify and expand its aggressive war in Victnam.

U.S. NEW CRIMES CONDEMNED EVERYWHERE

THE recent war escala-tion of the U.S., the re-peated bombings of Hanoi and Haiphong and the big operation launched by the U.S. on the southern area of the demilitarized zone are arousing demitiarized zone are arousing a new wave of indignation in world public opinion. The governments, T.U. organizations and the press of many countries have vehemently condemned this new escalation and voiced full support for the May 19, 1967 declaration of the D.R.V. Foreign Ministry.

The May 21, 1967 statement of the Chinese Foreign Ministry said:

"Recently the U.S. ma-"Recently the U.S. maruding planes have repeat-edly bombed Hanoi, capital of the D.R.V., especially they twice raided the areas inside the city on May 19; these-are towering crimes against the Vietnamese people. The government and people of China laudig action of the U.S. imperialists and staunchly support the correct staunchly support the correct stand laid down in the May

19. 1967 statement of the D.R.V. Foreign Ministry. "At present the war of resistance of the Vietnamese resistance of the Vietnamese people against the U.S. is going on favourably. The South Vietnam people have smashed the U.S. imperialists' 'dry-season counter-offensive' and 'pacification' plan, struck violently at the U.S. troops and won victory after victory.
They have firmly secured the
initiative on the battlefield
while the U.S. aggressors are beaten everywhere and are in a great quandary. The in a great quantary. Inerepeated bombings and straf-ings of Hanoi and Haiphong do not testify that the U.S. is powerful, but prove that it is weak".

D.P.R. OF KOREA

On May 21, 1967 the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement energetically condemning the U.S. repeated bombings of Hanoi capital and the sending or masses of U.S. treese ing en masse of U.S. troops to the South of the demili-tarized zone. The statement pointed out that the Korean vernment and people

stintedly support the May 19, 1967 declaration of the D.R.V. Foreign Ministry. The Korean statement stressed: "This situation calls for a more stubborn struggle on the part of the socialist countries and of the socialist countries and all anti-imperialist forces in the world in order to smash the U.S. plot of dangerously expanding the war and to help the fighting Vietnamese peo-ple by all means."

The G.D.R. Foreign Minis-

try issued on May 22 a statement supporting the protest of May 21 of the D.R.V. goof May 2i of the D.R.V. government against the repeated bombings of Hanoi and the introduction of U.S. troops into the demilitarized zone south of the 17th parallel. The G.D.R. government and people energetically condemn the new criminal acts of the U.S. aggressors and demand that the U.S. Government stop unconditionally the barbarous bombing and all war acts against Vietnam.

SOVIET UNION

THE Central Council of Trade Unions, the Afro-

Asian Solidarity Commit-tee and the "Support Vietnam" Committee of the U.S.S.R. have issued decla-U.S. R. have issued declarations condemning the new serious war escalation of the U.S. and voicing greater support to the Vietnamese people; they will contribute more effectively to the denunciation and isolation of the U.S. imperialists and the thwarting of the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam. Such papers as Pravda and Izvestia, carried articles com menting that the recent U.S. escalation is a criminal pro-

vocative act.

ON May 20, 1967 the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Partysent a message to the U.S. embassy in Tokyo pointing out "After the bombing of Hanoi and the outright violation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements by the U.S. marines and pupel through the property of th Japanese Communist Party zone is a new step of the U.S. in its war of aggression against Vietnam. The Japah-

ese Communist Party energe tically protests against this brazen action of the U.S.

ON May 19, many big meetings held by workers and youth took place in Rome and in many other cities such as Livourne, Ge-noa, Milano, Florence. In Rome thousands of workers and youth demonstrated for many hours running in front of the U.S. embassy chanting slogans: "Stop the war in Vietnam!". "Yankee go home!". In face of this seething movement of struggle of the Italian people, the previous days, the U.S. and youth demonstrated for previous days, the U.S. imperialists had transferred 1,500 marines from a U.S. base in Naples to Rome to protect the U.S. embassy.

The leading committee of the Italian Communist Party has made an appeal on the gravity of the U.S. new escalation in Vietnam. It has asked the Italian government to immediately condemn the U.S. aggressive war in Viet-

NORTH VIETNAM

THE 1.960th U.S. PLANE SHOT DOWN, THE 26th U.S. WAR VESSEL SET ABLAZE

THE news about the shoot-ing down of 6 enemy planes in a blitz battle letherets while shouting hur-over the southern area of the city at 10.15 a.m. was still the nearby streets, a tunul-

tuous applause and ovation

' Guns were still booming in

the suburbs. The battle was on outside the city. I rode at full speed to Le True street

where a plane had been groun-ded. The scene was barely 500 yards from the Soviet Embassy. The dead *Phantom*

was still blazing .Fire brigades had a tough job trying to save from fire the

nicest souvenir of

the capital. Many

members of foreign

embassies also ru-

the ill-fated Phan-tom and share everybody joy. I interviewed Tran

Dan Ich a tall man

Dan Ich, a tall man with his clothes still dripping wet. He was one of the first witnesses of the event. "I was standing at my combat post up there when I saw it

plummet", he said, pointing to the terrace of a building barely 50 yards away. "It was a real treat for the eyes.

fell in the heart of the city

that direction. " Ich pointed

his finger to the Great Lake

on the western side of the

city and said to me, "I saw

them wafted in the air. I was

sorry I could not be there to

ouldn't do was done by old What he was sorry

couldn't do was done by old Hoi's family living No 71, Thuy Khe street. An air pirate landed in the back yard of his house. Hoi's eldest son, together with his neighbours, armed with

neighbours, armed with

Another downed fiver injured

in the leg was captured at the edge of the Great Lake.

I made for the areas and heard an account from the

street militia of the bunt for U. S. air pirates with immense joy. All of them

immense joy. All of them concluded their stories by

saying, "As today is President Ho's birthday, everybody is eager to achieve some

is eager to act feat to honour it.

catch them myself "

the first time, an aircraft

its pilots bailed out it

city at 10.15 a.m. was still ringing the ears of every citi-zen in the capital like a song in honour of our beloved Pre-

sident Ho Chi Minh's 77th

At 44.30, the alert was again sounded. Hanoi was in full, battle array. Silvery

Migs shot up, circled over the heart of the city. Flaks from the ground left woolly balls of black smoke

~ A U.S. "PHANTOM"

WRECK ON A HANOL

STREET PAVEMENT

which seemed woven into stretches of white cloud be-hind which U.S. planes were was stand

attempting to sneak into the heart of the city. From a terrace, I followed the tra-

jectory of the ground fire to detect enemy planes.

From the Northwest.

fight of enemy planes ap-peared. They rolled in at low altitude and fired rok-kets. A column of black smoke rose into the air from

residential area east of the Lake of Redeemed Sword, My dwelling house shook as guns of all calibres let out their

loads and wove a net around

the enemy planes. The Phan toms dodged and turned east

wards. Less than two minu tes later, another flight roared in from the same direction. The enflading fire unleashed by all kinds of weapons im-

by all kinds of weapons im-mediately set one enemy pla-ne on fire, even before it could do any harm. A big ball of fire plummetted with large chunks of aircraft flying all over. Two parachutes

ejected from the flaming

aircraft slowly wafted down.

Before me, on the top of a

building, a group of militia

men and women on combat

sentry, after having emptied the magazine of their machine-guns to join in the

(BY OUR REPORTER)

N their return blows at U.S. air raids, North Vietnam A.A. forces, between Au-gust 5,1064 and May 25,1967, brought down 1,060 U.S. air-

On May 21, 22, 1967, in chasing U.S.war vessels which intru-ded into their territorial waters, the coastal defence force in North Quang Binh set ablaze 3 U.S. war vessels. Since February 26,1967 when Washington brazenly sent its warships to shell North Vietnam coastline.

Night was falling. I rode back through the foreign embassies' district. Today

S. rockets were fired

and they hit the Rumanian

Embassy for the second time

and other areas in the centre

of the city as well. The sight

Phantom lying in Le Truc

of the wreckage of a U

Korean Embassy

SHOOTS DOWN THE 100th PLANE

N its attack against U.S. air raids, Hanoi downed the tooth and torst plane on May 22, 1967.

to other Hanoians' this remark: The deeper their intrusion into our capital, the

greater their losses. That afternoon, 4 enemy planes were brought down over Hanoi by anti-aicraft missile and air force units. The figure was 10 for the whole day of May 19 -- a record high in the capital so

In the U.S. new escalation from April 24, it shot down 43 planes in 13 battles. The greatest victories were 8 planes on May 5, 5 on May 14, 10 on May 19 and 5 on May 21. In these attacks the U.S. air force lost one colo nel, two lieutenant-colonel

At a press conference on At a press conference on May 20. the spokesman of the V.P.A. High Command issued a statement pointing out that in the period from April 19 to May 19, North Vietnam had shot down 163 planes, damaged many others and captured many American

At the same conference, the military spokesmen also announced the big victory won on May 19, 1967 by the capital city which shot down planes and made known identity cards of five American airmen among those downed and killed or this day: William R. Stark. Lt. Com.: James L. Griffin Lt. Com; Jack N. Walters Ioseph Ch. Plumb Gareth L. Anderson

Washington itself has acknowledged part of these defeats. According to AP on May 5, General John P. Mc Connell. Chief of Staff of the U.S.A.E. admitted that Hanor and Haiphong had the most concentrated A.A. fire never seen in the defence of any while Gen. Georges B. Simler deputy head of his Operation Dept. said that the defence system of North Vietnam was

the most terrible and most

complete his men had never



Another 1'.S. plane downed over Hanos

downtown Hanoi, Le Truc street



ñ

met in any other war.

FIVE AMERICAN AIRMEN DOWNED OVER HANGI ON MAY 19 1967

Lett to right

William R. Stark, L.C.D.R. - Games L. Grittin, L.C.D.R.

lack I Walters It

Gareth Laverne Anderson.

- Joseph Charles Plumb, 1r.1.1







VIETNAM COURIER

HANOL FINAL CONCLUSION

OF THE FIRST FORMAL SESSION OF THE BERTRAND RUSSELL INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL



A session of the Tribunal

DURING its session held in Stoc D kholm from May 2 to 10, 1967 the international tribunal on war crimes passed on to the study of the two following questions figuring on its programme adopted in London on November 15, 1966:

Had there been, on the part of the government of the United States (and the governments of Australia, New Zealand and South Korea) acts of aggression according to interna-tional law;

Had there been, and on what scale, bombardments of objectives of a purely civilian character and, more particularly, of hospitals, sanatoria, dams, etc...?

After having heard the statements After naving heard the statements of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and taking note of the formal refusal of the Government of the U.S.A. to make known its viewpoint and this, in spite of the various appeals addressed to it.

After having heard various repor After naving heard various expecters, experts and numerous witnesses among whom are the members of investigation missions it had sent to Vietnam itself, as well as Vietnam itself, as well as Vietnam itself. amese citizens victims of the war.

After having taken stock of many reports, many verbal, photographic and cinematographic documents as well as numerous samples of evidence, and laving decided on the publication of the whole of its

After having heard the recapitu-lative report of Mr. Lelio Basso, which was very precious for it, I estimate to be able to take the following decision on the first question

The recourse to force in interna-tional relations has been prescribed by numerous international accords by numerous international according which the principal is the Paris Pact of 1928, called Briand-Kellog

The Charter of the United Nations, in its Article 22, solemnly recalls this same principle the day after the Second World War.

Article 6 of the Nuremberg statute has declared crimes against peace "the direction, the prepa-tation, the launching or the pursuit of a war of aggression or a war in violation of international treaties, guarantees or accords or the participation in a concerted plan or in

a plot for the accomplishment of any of the said acts.

any of the saud acts. Finally, it should be recalled, as was done by the U.N. resolution of December, 1965, that all peoples have the fundamental rights to national andependence, owereignty and respect for the integrity of their territory and that encrowchments on these fundamental rights can be considered as crimes against the national existence of a people

The access to independence and people dated back to September 2, 1945: this independence was again called into consideration by the former colonizing power. The former colonizing power. The national liberation war, then carried out, ended in the victory of the Vietnamese army.

Victnamese army.

The Geneva Agreements of July 20-21, 1054 destined to put en end to the previous conflict, created in Victnam a de jure state which communicate the U.S. These accords recognize the guarantees, the dependence, unity and territorial integrity of Victnam Charleston, If a demarcation line divided the country into two parts at the 17th parallel, it was expressly stipulated that this the military questions, had a provisional character and "should not in any way be interpreted as constituting, dirticle of the Final Deckaration).

The Geneva Accords provided that

Declaration).

The Geneva Accords provided that general elections should have taken place in the whole country in July 1956, under the control of an international commission, and that consultations on this matter should have been held between the compensations. tent representative authorities of the

These accords expressly ruled out all reprisals or discrimination against persons or organizations on account of their activities during the previous hostilities (Article 14 of the agreement on the cessation of hostiagreement on the cessation of hosti-lities). They formally prohibited the introduction of fresh troops, mili-tary personnel, arms and munitions as well as the setting up of military bases (Article 16 of the agreement on the cessation of hostilities).

This state of law destined to create a peaceful situation in Vietnam was replaced by a state of war following the successive violations of the various above-mentioned provisions of the Geneva Accords.

For the reasons to be outlined hereunder, the tribunal considers that the responsibility for these violations and for the switch-over to the state of war rests with the America

According to Reuter information of a historic and diplomatic character brought to the knowledge of the tribunal:

There exist numerous proofs of the American intention of laying

the American intention of laying hold on Vietnam prior to 1954; The Diem government was ins-talled in Saigon by American servi-ces a few weeks before the conclu-tion of the Geneva Accords. The Saigon authorities, dependent on the U.S., systematically violated the provisions of the Geneva Accords

prohibiting reprisals, as established on many occasions by the Interna-tional Control Commission. In disregard of the Geneva Ac-cords, the U.S. has, since 1954, introduced military material and personnel into Vietnam in increasingly important quantities, and established bases there.

The elections scheduled for July 1956 and calling for consultations in July 1955 have not taken place in July 1955 have not taken place in spite of numerous diplomatic notes of the Government of the D.R.V., urging such consultations. Reports from the U.S. made it possible to charge on that country the refusal by Saigon to respect the mental state. to respect the most essential provi-sion of the Geneva Accords.

Thus a situation of foreign armed intervention was created in South Vietnam, against which the South Vietnam, against which the south Vietnamese people had to wage a struggle for national liberation in a political form until 1959, and in the form of an armed struggle from tha form of an armed struggle roun that date, struggle over which the South Vietnam National Front for Libera-tion took leadership from 1900, succeeding in controlling areas con' siderably larger than those con-trolled by the U.S.

This attack against the South was followed by the attack against the North, started in 1964 and inten-sified since 1965 in the form of air

bombings as well as ground and naval bombardments in the conditions which were the object of the second question studied by the tribunal. The U.S. has not ceased increasing violence of these attacks by practising what it calls escalation

The tribunal made a point of scrupulously examining the arguments advanced in official American documents to justify the legality of their intervention in Vietham. Par-ticular attention was given to the document entitled Juridical Memo-cipation of the U.S. in the Defence of Vietnam, document presented on March 4, 1965 to the Senate Foreign argumentation formulated by this ext consists in pretending that Ame-rican intervention in Vietnam Salison government against an aggrestheir intervention in Vietnam Par constitutes only a simple aid to the Saigon government against an aggression from the North. Such argumentation is untenable both de Jure and de Jacto. De jure, it hardly needs recall that Vietnam is one and a single nation whom one could not understand how she would commit aggression against herself.

De facto, not a single proof of this so-called aggression has been produced so far. The figures released on the infiltrations of the personnel of the North into the South, often contradictory, confusing armed and contradictory, contusing arried and unarmed persons, are quite contes-table and at all events, could in no way justify the excuse of legitimate defence as provided for Natucles 51 of the U.N. Charter, article which, after all, none of the other conditions could sustain.

From the foregoing, it can be concluded that the U.S. must bear the responsibility for the use of force in Vietnam and that it has, consequently, committed against this country a crime of aggression. a crime against peace.

It has thus violated the provision of international law, banning the use of force in international relations, notably the Paris Pact of 1928, called Briand - Kellog Pact of called Briand Kellog Pact of which it was however the mittator, and the U.N. Charter (Art. 2, Para. 4). This violation of these general principles was followed by the violation of particular agreements relating to the territory in question-

D.R.V. FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT OF MAY 7, 1967

The British Authorities Must Stop Repressing Chinese Workers and Population in Honakona

RECENTLY, the employers of the Hongkong artificial flower works ground-lessly closed a branch of the works and ordered massive dismissal of its workers.

To defend their legitimate interests, Chinese workers in Hongkong held demonstration to the property against these

tions to protest against these brutal acts of the employers at the artificial flower works.

The British authorities in Hongkong sent out more than fully-armed police for savage repression of Chinese workers repression of Chinese workers and other people in Hong-kong, arrested more than 400 people, wounded about 100 others and killed one youth. This fascist act trampled upon the interests of the Chinese nationals in Hong-

kong and constituted an inso lent challenge to the Chineses people as a whole. It gave expression to the British government's policy of col-luding with the United States in opposing the Chinese people and is related to the fact that the British gevern-ment is letting the U.S. use of Hongkong as a base serving the war of aggression in Viet-

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vict-nam fully supports the correct stand of the Chinese Governstand of the Chinese Govern-ment expounded in the state-ment issued on May 15, 1967 by the Foreign Ministry of the Chinese People's Republic.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam resolutely demands that the British government stop at once its persecution of Chinese workers and other Chinese nationals in Hong-kong, release those still de-tained, make excuses and compensate the workers for the losses caused to them, severely punish those respon-sible and take effective measures to ensure the legiti and prevent the recurrence of similar acts in the future.

OUR

FOREIGN RELATIONS



RRIVED in Vietnam for friendly visits:

— The delegation of Norway Committee of Soliwith Vietnam led by its President, Ivan Brendmoe.

The delegation of the Cuban Trade Union Federation led by Raul Pontpeller, executive committee member of the organization :

The delegation of Hungarian Women, led by Mrs;
 Nemeti Iren, editor-in-chief of Hungarian Women;

- Mongol writer Bokhin Baster, executive committee permanent member of the Mongol Writers' Association

- The delegation of Rumanian cameramen, specia-lists in newsreels and docu-mentary films, led by film director Paven Constanti

THE exhibition of sketches
"The Man and His
Country" made by South
Vietnam artists opened in
Havana on May 5, 1967.

HE Vietnam Journalists Association organized in Hanoi a ceremony for the handing to the paper-Quan Doi Nhan Dan (People's Army) by G.D.R. Journalists of the Franz Mehring insignia the most distinguishing mark of the G.D.R. press

HEAD OF STATE NORODOM SIHANOUK: The U.S. is the sole author of the bloodshed

News from CAMBODIA

in South Vietnam N an interview with BTA, Bungarian news agency, Head of State Norodom Sihanouk pointed, out: "The U.S. is the sole author of the bloodshed in South Vietnam. We shall continue to expose the crimes of the U.S. aggressors in both North and South Vietnam"

North and South Tertum".

Condemning the aggression of the U.S. and its South Vietnam lackeys against Cambodia, he said, "The repeated atlacks by aircraft and army on the orders of the U.S. and its heudmen against the Cambodian village on the borderland are not only a threat but violation of the sudepoduce and neutrality of Cambodia and a crime against her people".

Head of State Norodom Silhanousk elevegetically denounced

that the U.S. had supported their valets in Thailand and supplied money and weapons to the Khmer Serei to carry out subversive plots in Cambodia.

News from

Lao Army and People's Big Victories in the Dry Season

4.000 Enemies Wiped Out, 137 U.S. Aircraft Downed

1,123 Guns of Various Kinds Seized and over 40,000 People Liberated.

N the dry season from October 1966 to March 1967, the Lao army and people heroically repelled all the attacks of the U.S. and its quislings and won brilliant victories. They gave 325 battles, wiped out 4,000 enemies, downed 137 U.S. aircraft, seized 1,123 guns of various kinds, sank 12 motor launches, seized or destroyed hundreds of tons of ammunition and military equipment and liberated over

FINAL

Vietnam-that is the Geneva Accord of July 1954. By this the U.S. has incontestably,

committed a crime against peace, in the sense of Article 6 of the Statute the sense of Article 6 of the Statute of Nuremberg, a provision sanctioned by international jurisprudence (jud-gement of Nuremberg and Tokyo) and recognizes as international law binding on all by the unanimous resolution of the United Nations of December 11, 1946.

(Continued from page 5)

In addition, the U.S. has committed a crime against the fundamental rights of the Viëtnamese people.

It is necessary to add that the countries, such as South Korea, Australia, and New Zealand, which ive provided in one form or another, it of any kind to U.S. aggression, are found guilty of being accomplices.

The tribunal paid attention to the situation in Cambodia. It heard the report of the investigation missions it had sent to that country as well as the deposition of a qualified re-presentative of the Cambodian Army Staff. It considers that the armed torces of the U.S., those of the governments dependent on it in Bangkok and Saigon have indulged in constant and grave acts of ag-gression against the Kingdom of Cambodia, aggression constituting not only encroachments on Cambodiian neutrality and its independence but also extremely serious threats to peace in South East Asia and the world.

The tribunal notes with conviction

that the aerial, naval and ground bombardment of civilian targets and the civilian population bear a mas-sive, systematic and deliberate cha-

The massive character of these bombardments has been confirmed by the information from American sources relating to the quantity of bombs released and to the number of aircraft sorties. The systematic and deliberate

the systematic and deflocate character of the bombardment of civilian targets has been established by numerous evidences proving that in the vast majority of cases they in the vast majority of cases they are preceded by reconnaissance flights. An American source disclosed that the aircraft stationed at one base in Thailand alone has been base in Thailand alone has been using every month up to 30,000 metres of film to photograph Vietnam. Considering on the one hand the fact that most of the aircraft are equipped with devices allowing the automatic regulation of the firing and on the other, that the planes return with insistence and eagerness on the same targets which have sometimes been almost completely destroyed, there can be no possible doubt as to the deliberate intention to hit the aimed targets.

In addition to aerial bombings, the In addition to aerial bomoning, the intensive artillery shellings by the 17th Fleet has ravaged the coastal area more and more. All the witnesses who have spoken and special commissioners of the control of the civilian targets (hospital, schools, churches, nacediss) are error. schools, churches, pagodas) are very obvious and can be easily distinguished from the rest of the Viet-

namese landscape.

The magnitude of the bombard-ments is considerable and the tribunal has instructed its investigation commissions to undertake a minute study of the results published by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Utilizing the method of probing, these commissions have been able to verify in the places of their choice all the information received. Thus, concerning the health establishments for instance, out of the 95 establishments reported destroyed by the Vietnamese war agreements. Vietnamese war crimes investigation commission, 35 have been verified by the investigation commissions of the Tribunal. These probes are all valid thanks to their dispersion. The 35 hospitals examined correspond to provinces out of the 12 concerned with the bombings. Apart from numerous particular

evidences which had been submitted to it, the Tribunal has heard general report on the destruction of various categories of civilian targets such as hospitals, schools, places of worship (churches or pagodas), dykes as well as the bombardment of the civilian population in urban centres and the countryside. It has also heard a synthetic report on the bombardments in the provinces of Nghe An and Thanh Hoa. All these reports were accompanied with documents, testimonies and evidences.

The Tribunal notes the vital character of the dykes and other hy-draulic projects for Vietnamese people and the great danger of famine which the attempts of destruction by the U.S. forces pose to the civilian

The Tribunal has received all as The Tribural has received all necessary information on the diversity and power of the weapons used against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and on the conditions of Vietnam and on the conditions of their utilization (high-power explosive bombs, napalim bombs, phosphorous bombs, fragmentation bombs, J'vietims of serious napalim burns have appeared before the tribunal and menapoared before the trib dical analyses concerning these vic tims have also been furnished.

The Tribunal has paid particular attention to the collection of many kinds of anti-personnel bombs of the type of the fragmentation bombs called C B U bombs in American terminology and steel-pellet bombs (bombes à billes in Vietnamese ter-

intents and purposes designed to hit the defenceless population have the following characteristics:

The containers called "mother — The containers called "mother bombs" by the Vietnamses, project in exploding hundreds of small oblong or round bombs ("pineapples" or "guavas") which in their turns release hundred of small pellets. Thus a single mother bomb can release nearly a hundred thousand

— These pellets can do no serious damage either to buildings and installations or to protected military personnel (for instance anti-aircraft gunners behind their sand bags). They are therefore solely designed to hit

Foreign Press Opinion

U.S. NEW WAR **ESCALATION** CONDEMNED

"THE occupation of the southern area of the demilitarized the hombing of Hanoi are new crimes of serious consequences in the U.S. war escalation in Vietnam and an outright violation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements.

"Like all the peace-loving people in the world, the Soviet people indignantly condemned these criminal provocations of the U.S. in South Vietnam. The Soviet Union has afforded and will afford necessary assistance to the brother Vietnamese people's struggle against the imperialist aggression of

Pravda, U.S.S.R, May 20, 1967

THE Johnson administration strikes frenziedly anew at Hanoi with the hope of compelling the Vietnamese people to capitulate. But each U.S. raid only increases its blood debt toward the Vietnamese, Far from being intimidated, the heroic Vietnamese people nurture a deeper hatred for it. The American aggressors believe they can offset their defeat on the battlefield by stepping up the bombing of Hanoi. Impossible. It is only a dream of the Johnson administration which can never materialise."

Renmin Ribao, China, May 21, 1967

THE introduction of U.S. troops into the demilitarized zone is a serious step in the war escalation of the U.S. and a brazen provocation of the Vietnamese people. The Korean people energetically condemn this criminal provocative action of the U.S. imperialists."

Rodong Shimoon, Korea, May 21, 1967

THE sending of U.S. troops to the demilitarized zone is a blatant ignominious challenge to the socialist camp. the anti-imperialists forces in the world and all peaceloving people of Asia and the world over."

Akahata, Japan, May 21, 1967

A BOLT ten years ago most of the African countries were colonies of impe-rialist countries. Today 38 among them have wrested political independence at varying degrees. These suc-cesses create favourable con-ditions for the African peoples to carry on their struggle to safeguard and consolidate national independence and liberate the whole of Africa. At present, nearly 40 million people living on one fifth of the continent are struggling very stubbornly to wipe out the direct rule of the colonial-ists and racialists. The peo-ples in newly independent countries are also struggling in no less hard conditions against the imperialists who are plotting to perpetuate forms. The peoples of Angola Guinea (so-called Portuguese Guinea (so-called Portuguese Guinea) and Cape Verde have put up armed struggle since many years. The people of the Congo also declared themselves independent since 1960, are carrying on their armed struggle against the imperialists and their agents in order to wrest back their independence and national sovereignty grossly trampled underfoot. In 1965 the Zimunderfoot. In 1905 the Zim-babwe people waged an armed struggle immediately after the reactionary authorities, re-presenting the interests of a few white colonialists, declarfew white colonialists, declar-ed themselves "independent" and set up a racialist state in order to intensify their oppression and exploitation of the Zimbabwe people. In Equatorial Guinea (Spanish) South West Africa, and many

gle has taken place. While frenziedly using vio lence to repress the national liberation movement in their colonies and dependencies, the imperialists have repeatedly attacked the newly emerging countries in an at-tempt to maintain their interests there, grab new posicountries into new type co-lonies. The spearhead of this attack is directed against the nationalist countries, which

other countries, armed strug

On the Occasion of the Week of Solidarity with the African Peoples

AFRICAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE ABAINST IMPERIALISM AND OLD AND NEW COLONIALISM STEPPED UP

carry out a policy of active for national independence neutrality, non alignment opposition to imperalism, old and new colonialism, and establishment of a sovereign economy, such as the United Arab Republic, the Congo (Brazzaville), Tanzania, Mau-ritania, Guinea, Mali, Algeria, for the African peoples have clearly realized the perfidious maneuvres of the imperial-ists, especially the U.S., and have vigorously opposed them.

The struggle against im-perialism, old and new colo-nialism in Africa is an im-portant link of the world people's movement against the imperialists led by the ITS peace democracy and social progress

warmly had the resolution warmly hall the resolution of the Tri-Continental Solidarity Organization for opening a Week of Solidarity with the Africa'i peoples from May 22 to 28 We sincerely thank the African peoples for their support to our peo-ple's struggle against Amer-ican aggression, for nationa salvation. We wish that the African peoples would achieve still greater success in their glorious revolutionary cause in order to liberate the whole of Africa

The Demilitarized Zone ...

But the sending of troops to the demilitarized zone with the only purpose of mopping up that area would solve nothing. like other solve nothing. He other raiding operations. If a de-fence line was set up in the southern bank of the Ben Hai river, the U.S. troops would be thunderous shelings by northern artillery since the moment the U.S. heavy guns began to openly bombard over the provisional military demarcation line in February 1967, And behind them, the U.S. troops will expose new vulnerable points

due to shortage of effectives resulting from the scatter-ing of their forces and thus facilitating the attacks by the L.A.F.

The passive and embarras-

rine passive and embarras-sing position of the provinces pertaining to the First Army Corps is the most vivid illustration of the U.S. losing position on the South Vietnam battlefield. Being short of effectives and com-pelled to cope with the situation in many areas, while sending troops to occupy land and carry out mopping up operations, where the U.S. can flud manpower to fight the L.A.F.

CONCLUSION...

the greatest number of persons among the civilian population The Tribunal has asked medical

experts to study the consequences of the victims of these stell pellets. The pellets penetrated into the human body in a long and irregular human body in a long and irregular channel and caused, apart from the fatal cases, multiple and different sorts of internal lesions. The Hague Convention No 4 of October 18, 1997 has laid down the principle that the beligerents cannot have an illimited beligerents cannot have an illimited bearn their adversaries (Article 22). The same convention particularly prohibits the use of weapons, proprohibits the use of weapons, projectiles or material deliberately intended to cause unnecessary suffering (Article 23), the attack or bom-bardment by whatever means of tructions that are not defended (Article 25). During the bombardment, all necessary measures must spare the constructions devoted to religion, art, science or charitable purpose, historical monuments, hosen or wounded are gathreed, provided or wounded are gathreed, provided intended to cause unnecessary suffer wounded are gathered, provided that these places are not used for military purposes (Article 27).

Article 6 of the Statute of the Article of the Statute of the Nuremberg Tribunal describes as war crimes the groundless destruction of towns and villages or the devas-tation not justified by military needs. The Geneva Convention of August

2, 1949 also laid down the principle on the absolute prohibition of the attacks on civilian hospitals (Article 18) and individual or collective property which the conduct of operations does not make absolutely necessary (Article 53).

The Government of the United States cannot overlook such treaties to which it is a signatory while its own Constitution (Article 6, Paragraph 2) gives if predominance over domestic laws. What is more. over domestic laws. What is more, the official book (Department of the Army Field Manual) entitled The Law of Land Warfare published by the War Department of the United States in 1956, reference Fm 27-10, recalls all the above-said provisions as having a compulsory character for all members of the U.S. army.

Consequently the Tribunal holds that by submitting the civilian po-pulation and the civilian targets of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to an intense and systematic bom-bardment, the United States of America has committed a war crime.

Apart from a general condemnation
of this war crime, the tribunal declares that the fragmentation bombs, of the C.B.U. type which have no other use than to hit as many civilians as possible, must be considered as weapons prohibited by the laws and practices of war.

Faced with the resistance of a peo ple determined to exercise peacefully and freely its right to full independence and the integrity of its terri-tory (Resolution of the United Na-tions, Dec. 14, 1960) the government of the United States of America has given to these war crimes, by their magnitude and frequency, the chafactor of crimes against humanity (Article 6 of the Nuremberg Statute).

These crimes could not be considered as the only consequence of a war of aggression the pursuit of which is conditioned by them.

In view of the systematic recours to them with a view to negating the fundamental rights of the Viet-namese people, their unity and their namese people, their unity and unea-wish for peace, these crimes against humanity of which the Government of the United States of America s guilty have become a fundamental component part of the discontinuous of aggression, superior of the crime encom-passing all 'the others according to the component of the continuous of the Normalium of the continuous of the continuous of the continuous of the Normalium of the continuous of the continuo the terms of the Nuremberg judge

Conclusion of the tribunal

I. Has the Government of the United States committed acts of aggression against Vietnam in terms of international law?

- Yes, in unanimity. 2. Has there been bombing of purely civilian targets, for instance hospitals, schools, health establishments, dams, etc., and if any, to what extent?

Yes, in unanimity. We come to the conclusion that gets including the civilian popula-tion, dwelling houses, villages, dams, dykes, health establishments, leper-hospitals, schools, churches, pagodas, historical and cultural monuments.

We also conclude in unanimity, except one abstention, that the America is guilty of repeated viola-tions of the sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia, guilty of attacks against the civilian population of a certain number of Cambedian towns and villages.

3. Have the governments of Australia, New Zealand and South Korea been accomplices of the United States in the aggression against Viet-nam which is carried out in viola-tion of international law? Yes, in unanimity.

Moreover, there is also the ques-tion to see whether or not the gov-ernments of Thailand and other countries are accomplices of the acts countries are accomplices of the acts of aggression or other crimes against Vietnam and her people. We have not been able to consider this question during the present session. We would examine the juridical aspects of this problem and seek out eventual proofs of incriminated facts at our future session.

> The President of the Tribunal Ioan Paul Sartre

Stockholm, May 10, 1967 (Translated from the French)

SOUTH VIETNAM L.A.F. BIG VICTORIES

QUANG-TRI: 2.000 U.S. and Puppet Soldiers Wiped Out South of Demilitarized Zone in 4 Days.

BIEN-HOA: A Column of Tanks and Armoured Cars Destroyed.

SAIGON: A Military Train Overturned.

GPX (Liberation Press Agency) reports that in 4 days ending May 21 the L.A.F. hammered at the L.A.F. hammered at the spearheads of the enemy and pounded his helicopter carri-ers and L.C.T.s.

On May 18 alone, the L.A.F. at Gio Linh and Cam Lo put out of action 1,000 enemies, burnt 2 tanks, 2 armoured carriers and shot down and set afire 5 aircraft

(1 chopper, 3 C123 transports and one F4A jet).

For 3 days running from May 19, while the enemy had not yet secured a solid foot-hold, the L.A.F. of these hold, the L.A.F. of these localities repeatedly attacked the enemy everywhere, wiping out 1,000 enemy troops, set afire 5 tanks and M113 armoured cars, downed one chopper, sank 8 war vessels and graft. Especially on May 20, the L.A.F. and guerillas at Gio Linh gave 6 battles foiling the raids of the U.S. and puppet troops launched to pillage and concentrate the

According to still incom According to still incomplete figures, from May 18 to 21 the L.A.F. killed and wounded 2,003 enemies, including a major and the captain commanding puppet Paratroop Battalion 9, set afire 9 armoured vehicles, downed and burnt 6 planes and helicopters, sank 8 war vessels and set afire many fuel depots and ammunition dumps

Western sources disclose that U.S. losses were heavy. On May 19, UPI reported that 250 marines were sent to Dong Ha first aid station in one day.

Another GPX dispatch informs that on the night of May 17, that is before handing of enemy troops on the demilitarized zone, the LaAIF shelled the bases of U.S. marines at Dong Hot, the gun emplacement, the radar network and signal centres, thus causing serious damage to the enemy: while damage to the enemy: while damage to the enemy; while attacking the Yankees at Doc Mieu and Con Tien, the L.A.F. intercepted the enemy columns raiding the northwest of Gio Linh district. In these battlers about these these battles about 1,000 enemies were put out of

BIEN-HOA

WESTERN ported that on May 21, 1967 at 8 a.m. a tion of tanks and tred cars of U.S. Arformation armoured armoured cars of U.S. Ar-moured Regiment it was intercepted and annihilated by the L.A.F. Laying ambush ery close to the road side the L.A.F. destroyed 3 armoured cars, 1 jeep, 1 M.48 52-ton tank, a lorry and damaged 2 armoured cars. AP said that the L.A.F. rapidly annihilated, the convoy and withdrew quickly, 45 G.L's were killed or destroyed ly. 45 G.I.'s were killed or wounded. Three G.I.'s managed to run anay.

SAIGON

O^N May 19, one enemy N May 19, one enemy military train was overturned by mines planted by the guerillas near Tan Son Nhat airfield in front of the C.P. of the puppet general staff.

THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE TURNED INTO A BATTLEFIELD

N July 18, tens of thousands of U.S. and puppet troops intruded into the demilitarized zone and anned up the flames of war there. What did this

The U.S. paper Christian Science Monitor on April 17, 1967 gave a gloomy picture of the U.S. military situation in the provinces close to the 17th parallel

"The initiative has passed to the hands of the enemy. They have blown the bridges between Da Nang and Quang Tri, thus ousting the front-line outposts of the First U.S. Marine Division from their main base. They have attacked Quang Tri with attacked Quang Tri with heavy mortars. So heavy is the enemy pressure on the American advanced positions that the marines have called for reinforcements."

This situation still progres sed after Westmoreland com-mand had gathered from Nam Bo, the Western High Plateaux and other places to reinforce the demilitarized zone with a division of combat troops.

Long - term Long - term engagements broke out in Khe Sanh from broke out in Khe Sanh from April 24 to May 3, 1967. The L.A.F. had selected Khe Sanh basin and Hills 881 and 861 to drive the U.S. troops there, engaged them in 50 bloody encounters that they were the gloomy picture that I.S. After having put out of action some 1,500 U.S. troops here, since May 18, troops here, since May 14 1967 the L.A.F. chose to directly strike at a rathe strong point in the U.S. derather fence system in Con Tien. stem on Highway o

A tight encirclement by the L.A.F. for 4 days running

foiled all attempts of the U.S. foiled all attempts of the U.S. troops to get out or to come in for rescue from outside. UPI reported on May 17 that relief units supported by tanks in day. Con Tien had become an ulcer on the frail and weakening body of the U.S. marines. Meanwhile, on the eve of May 18, the L.A.F. violently pounded U.S. strong-troop of the U.S. strong-troop of Command was fully aware that after their fiasco in the last dry season, they were facing the danger of being attacked by the L.A.F. from one or another direction. To retrieve the situation, sizable one or another direction. To retrieve the situation, sizable U.S. and puppet forces have been poured into the demi-litarized zone to carry out mopping-up operations there, in spite of serious political consequences arising from such a move before world opinion.

(Continued page 7)

Buddhists Struggle Again

feel a great pity for my country's present situation.

the U.S., ha droppped so many tons of bombs and money on people's heads to destroy their bodies

't Don't you know that in their inner self the Victnam-ese people hate the Americans who have brought war to this country?

" The more the war esca-"The more the war esca-lates, the more the man-power and wealth you pour in this country, but you are just harvesting a bitter failure".

So said a letter addressed So said a letter addressed to U.S. President Johnson and left by the woman teacher Phan Thi Mai, a buddhist follower who burned herself to death at Nghiem Pagoda on May to protest to protest against U.S. rulers for their prolongation of the aggressive war in

The letter calls for a halt bombing in both North ad South Vietnam and the and South withdrawal of U.S. troops to et the Vietnamese people decide their fate for them-

the Week of Buddha's birthday celebrations in the spirit of protecting Buddhism

and defending the Fatherland against U.S. aggression. This was followed by a 3-day fast beginning on May 20 by 200 Buddhist monks and nuns at An Quang Pagoda in the Saigon-Cholon area. On May , from this pagoda 10,000 addhists marched through

In 1963, on the same occa-sion, Diem Nhu committed towering crimes against Buddhists. In 1966, during the celebrations of Buddha's the celebrations of Buddha's birthday, the struggle against the U.S. and Thieu-Ky clique reached its climax in the central provinces and in the central provinces and in the central provinces and in the central proposition of the control of the co Ky clique had used aircraft, artillery and tanks to assault Tinh Hoi and Pho Da Pagodas in Da Nang and Tu Dam and Dieu De Pagodas in Hue. They also raided the Bud-dhist Institute and tore up Buddhist flags. Many Bud-dhist followers had been didhist followers had been disembowelled during the Sum mer 1966 campaign of reprisals by the Thieu-Ky clique.

This year's celebrations of Buddha's birthday in Saigon show that violence and deceptions by the U.S. and its lackeys have failed bring the people as well as Buddhists in South Vietnam into submission

A BRUTAL LARGE-SCALE CON-CENTRATION OF INHABITANTS

O carry out their plan of setting up To carry out their plan or setting up a "white zone" south of the provisional military demarcation line at the end of April and beginning May, the Yankees and quislings did their best to resort to violence combined with bribery and seduction to accree over 10,000 tion to coerce over 10,000 people to live in camouflaged people to live in camouflaged concentration camps around their bases at Dong Ha. Apart from frequent terrorist raids, they tried to shake the morale of the population by artillery pounding and bomb-ing by airrard including B.52a. But all their raids B.528. But all their raids yielded no result. Reuter reported on May 16, 1967 that only three families had accepted to go while the rest came out against the persuasion of the enemy who sent in a convoy of trucks to in a convoy of trucks to move them away. The inha-bitants made it clear that

they did not want to part from their yillages and ricefields. The same news agency fields. The same news agency disclosed that after this move, an American high-ranking officer had threatened: should this attempt fail, he would launch an operation to sweep

thas attempt fail, he would than attempt fail, he would have he village various to sweep the village various to sweep the village value fail that will be value for thousands of G.I.'s and pupilitarized zone, the U.S. command carried out the concentration, job with all its interior to the village of the value fail to the value fail to

American troops had swarm-ed on to burnt and destroyed villages. He had seen in an underground shelter 16 women and children in a distressing situation. A 16 years old girl had her legs shattered by had her legs shattered by bomb splinters; an old woman and a 6 years old girl burnt by napalm were dying. Ac-cording to the same sources 2,500 people, mostly women and children had been forced

The herding of ten thousand people in concentration camp by the most cruel method is a political failure method is a process and quies of the Arrest and quies of what is called pacification plant is called pacification plant in revolutional plant in the pacific hatred o policy they

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This thrilling event opened he Week of Buddha's